

Art

Vincent Van Gogh 1853-1890 Post Impressionist/ Pointillism

Year	2	Un	iit	1
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Intent:

In this unit, pupils will learn what Post Impressionist art is and how to build towards creating their own abstract work. They will build on their previous Year 1 exploration of drawing, painting and collage. In lessons 1 and 2, they will look at the work of Vincent Van Gogh and explore his influences in the art world. Using revisited drawing, painting and collage techniques along with colour mixing, pupils will create their own Post Impressionsit work of art. This will lay the foundations for future creations as they move through the school and allow pupils to start to rocognise themselves as Artists.

Pupils should be taught to:

Know:

What Post Impressionist art/pointilism is.

Who Vincent Van Gogh is.

How to use pastels and paint correctly and apply these skills to their work.

Be able to:

Work in the style of an artist.

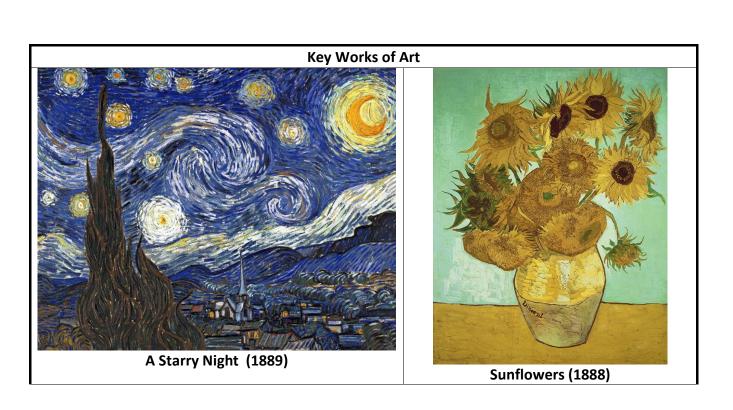
Begin to explore sketching from still life and have control over the marks that are made.

Combine learnt art skills to create a final piece.

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FIIOL	learning:

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EYFS	Year 1				
Explore and play	Drawing				
with a wide	techniques/colour				
range of media	mixing/ simple				
and materials	collage				
		Key Voca	-		
		Core Kno			
Post Impressionism		Post-Impressionism is an art movement that			
			developed in the 1890s. It is characterized by a		
			subjective approach to painting, as artists opted to		
		evoke emotion rather than realism in their work.		n their work.	
Pointillism	ointillism The practice of applying small strokes or dots or				
			colour to a surface so that from a distance they		
			visually blend.		
		Technical V	ocabulary		
Primary and Secondary colours A set of colours (red, yellow, and blue) from		e) from which all			
		other colours can be created by mixing.			
		A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary			
		colours.			
Sketch A ro		A rough first drawing which helps you to plan your			
,		work.			
Still Life		A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects,			
		eg. fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with			
	these in texture, such as bowls and glasswa		lassware		
Tone	The lightness or darkness of something.			ng.	

Misconceptions			
Not true	Teach this		
Van Gogh has very few friends.	His continual travels often made it difficult to sustain relationships. Van Gogh got to know many people, and had several close friends, such as the artist Emile Bernard, whom he met in Paris.		



Lesson number	Key enquiry question & learning objective	Suggested learning activities	Examples/Art references
1	What is Post Impressionist art? LO: To investigate what Post Impressionist art is.	Input: Show pupils examples of post impressionist art, include some of Van Gogh's work but not solely his work. (This will follow on in session 2) Ask the children to think about what they can see in the images. Explain what post-impressionist art is. Task: Print one or two Post-impressionist art pieces and have the children annotate/appraise the piece. Using questions eg: What shapes can you see? What do you think this painting shows? What do you like/dislike? Cumulative Questions 1 & 2	
2	Who is Vincent Van Gogh and why is he important? LO: To understand who Vincent Van Gogh is.	Input: Explain who Van Gogh is and why he is important. Show examples of his work and discuss with the children. Task: Have a few examples of Van Gogh's work for the children to choose from. Stick chosen art in sketch book and give children a view finder. Ask them to place the view finder over one section of the picture and have a go at drawing what they can see in the section, then move the view finder and repeat. Cumulative Questions 1-4	
3	How does Van Gogh use still life in his work? LO: To experiment with line, shape and pattern when drawing still life.	Input: Revisit some of Van Gogh work, emphasis his use of colour and shape in his still life artwork. Task: Remind the children of their previous learning in year 1 and how create line, shapes and patterns (See Variety Tree resource) Let the children chose their still life focus from a range of items. Children to have a go at drawing what they see- (emphasise this) remind the children to use they drawing techniques to at tone and shade.	

		Cumulative Questions 3- 6	
	How does Van Gogh use tone in his work.	Input: Remind the children of the 3 primary colours- red, blue and yellow. Ask them to recall the secondary colours- purple, orange, green. Task:	Scondary Winsday Prinary Monday
4	LO: To explore using tone to lighten and darken.	How can we make a colour lighter or darker? What could we do or add to the colour to change it? Let the children explore colour mixing to find different tones of each colour- See colour wheel. Cumulative Questions 5-8	Cool
5	How can we use collage to create an effect? LO: To experiment with collage.	Input: Remind the children of Van Gogh's work and the post impressionist era- explain that we can make the same effect through using collage. Explain what collage is- show some examples of other collages. Task: Children to create their own collage in their sketch books using, coloured paper, newspaper ect. Children to think about the shapes they need to cut out and where to place them to make their picture. Cumulative Questions 7- 10	
6	Which techniques will I use to create my final post impressionism piece? To plan a final piece. To create a final piece using previous learning.	Input: Recap prior learning of techniques, pencil drawing, colour mixing and collage and Van Gogh's work. The children need to plan and create their own masterpiece using the skills they have learnt. Task 1: Children to plan in their sketch books how they would like their final piece to look. Children need to think about colour, shape, pattern and which techniques they would like to use. (mixed media) Task 2:	Final Idea 2 Final Idea 3 The state of the

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